

# BIBLIA

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No. 2.

## EXCAVATIONS EXECUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES IN EGYPT DURING 1893.

[NOTE.—The letter B stands for Budget, and means that the work has been charged against the Budget of the Department; the letter T stands for Tourists, and means that the work has been paid for from the "Tourists' Fund," and the letters B T mean that the excavations were at first paid for from the Budget, but finally charged against the "Tourists' Fund."]

THE resources at the disposal of the Antiquities Department for excavations are: 1, The sums provided for excavations in the annual budget of the Antiquities Department; 2, The sums obtained by the sale of tourists' tickets for Upper Egypt and Sakkarah. The expenses for the search for monuments are all paid on the budget, while those required for excavations, repairs, etc., are charged to the tourists' fund.

SA-EL-HAGAR (B). *Articles in bronze* (September).—Some of which are extremely rare. One of these is "Pacht" in the shape of a cat sitting on the shoulder of a standing man.

ABOU-ROACH (B). *Statuettes* (June 15th to October 1st).—Excavations have led us to discover a vast under ground building, the use of which is still unknown, containing a large number of statuettes in bronze and enamel work of great delicacy, many of which represent Pharaoh's rats, the animals consecrated to the god Nefer-Toum.

GUIZEH (B). *Lime-stone sarcophages* (August, 1892).—Sarcophages of a priest of the Pyramid of Mycerinus whose name is read Uta (end of the IVth Dynasty).

ABU-SIR (B). *Great pyramid* (August 1st to October 1st).—Opening of the great pyramid the inner chambers of which are entirely destroyed.

*Excavation of the mastaba of Phtah Shepses.*—This mastaba is famous for the scenes of transport of gigantic statues as well as for the lotus shaped columns which are the only ones known to belong to the ancient empire. This mastaba which was originally very large, is unfortunately much damaged (Vth Dynasty).

MIT-RAHINEH (B). *Discoveries in the ruins of the great temple.* (August 1892).—Discovery of the following objects: Two colossal statues of the god Ptah (\*), a sacred boat in granite (†), a boat in lime-stone, carrying a naos with a statue of the god Khnoum, a lime-stone bust of a king (probably Ramses II) on whose head a scarabæus is placed, a granite group (‡) representing Ramses II and the god Ra-hor-Khouthi (§).

*Discoveries in the koms* (August 1893).—A sculptor's workshop. It belongs to the Ptolemaic period and contains a number of models and antique castings.

SAKKARAH. *Discovery of the mastaba of Meru-Ka, known as Mera* (B) (July 1893).—The unearthing and repairing of this tomb (T) were made in August and September. This mastaba is the largest known and is of a particular interest on account of its dimensions. It consists of 31 chambers, three of which have pillars. In the largest chamber is a statue of the deceased in painted lime-stone, 2 metres 30 centim. height, standing before a table of alabaster on which offerings are placed. In the principal chambers there are 4 stelæ in the name of Mera, his son and his wife. The small chambers lie to the west. They are called store rooms and contained the offerings and the provisions of the dead. The paintings in the chambers with pillars are well preserved in the same manner as those in the tomb of Sech-Secht, wife of Meru-Ka. The sculptures in these rooms are fine and the scenes varied.

This mastaba has been protected by the Avenue of Sphinx beneath which it is placed. The flooring of this avenue, leading from the Greek Serapeum to that of the new empire, can still be seen to the east and west of the tomb.

*Discovery of the mastaba of Ka-bi-n* (July).—This mastaba is situated not far from the preceding mastaba. The unearthing and repairing of this tomb (T) were made in September and October, and there are only five chambers the walls of which are covered with bas-reliefs very carefully done (Vth Dynasty).

*Discovery of a scribe whose name is unknown and of the statue*

(\*) Museum room 26, n. 185 and 186.

(†) Museum room 24, n. 155.

(‡) Museum room 23, n. 153.

(§) They were discovered in August, 1892, but have not yet been exhibited to visitors.

*which accompanied it.* — This discovery has been made in a mastaba of Vth Dynasty, made of unburnt bricks. The statue of the scribe (\*) is one of the most remarkable masterpieces of ancient art and can be equalled only by the Seikh-el-Beled and the scribe of the Louvre Museum. The mastaba in which these statues were found had a very wretched aspect and the statues were placed in two recesses made in the wall of a passage.

*Excavation of a well (B).* — Discovery of several sarcophagi one of which is in grey granite of very pretty workmanship. It belongs to the period of the last dynasty.

*Excavation in the great enclosure to the west of the pyramid of Ounas in the desert (B).* — It is enclosed by four parallel walls and measures 655 metres in length by 400 in width and is one of the most extensive monuments of the ancient empire. As there is no trace of a monument within this enclosure, I think it must have contained sacred ground where a cave or a great tomb may exist. Excavations have however been fruitless, but they have allowed us to study the circuit walls which are very ancient and date as far back as the graded pyramid.

FAYOUM (B). *Excavations in the necropolis.* — Excavations of little interest. They have produced eight coins of a Roman period ornamented with portraits, a few objects of no great scientific interest and a very interesting sarcophagus with a curved lid containing a Greek mummy; this sarcophagus bears the following inscription:

THEODORION CHRESTE CHAIRE.

MEIR (B). *Excavations in the necropolis.* — The tombs of the XIIth Dynasty have furnished us with certain curious statuettes in wood and one in bronze (†) representing a person called Nakht (this latter is a unique piece). A large scarabæus in paste of blue glass (‡) and 28 boats in wood with their rowers; some of the boats have sails (§). These excavations were undertaken in September, 1892 and continued in 1893 with as much success as that obtained the year before.

ABYDOS (B). *Excavations in the necropolis.* — Several small objects were found in the necropolis while excavations were being made in it. Among these a magnificent breast-plate in green enamel(¶).

(\*) Museum room, n. 2.

(†) These excavations were made in September, 1892. Museum room 70, n. 913 and 913 bis.

(‡) Museum room 70. n. 914.

(§) Museum room 65.

(¶) Museum room 70, selected objects.

GAOU (B). *Excavations.* — Excavations made there have given us some mummies of the Grecian period (all of which are of no particular interest), some small monuments such as funeral statuettes, winged scarabæus, etc., of tolerably good workmanship and the lid of a sarcophagus in lime-stone, the same as those found at Sakkarah. It is of admirable workmanship, the hieroglyphics are painted green, the eyes are encrusted and the face gilt (Ptolemic period).

GOURNAH (B). *Excavations.* — Our excavations at Gournah have not been successful. Only two wells, each containing one sarcophagus of no importance, and a tomb containing fine paintings have been discovered. It is impossible to open this tomb to tourists owing to the difficulty of access to it.

LOUXOR. *Temple (T).* — Excavations have been actively prosecuted under the direction of M. Daressy, sub-keeper of the Museum. They were started on January 1st, and discontinued at the end of April and were connected with the great colonnade and the Court of Ramses, the north-east angle of which could not be touched on account of the position of the mosque at the south-west part outside the temple, the only place where it was possible for us to work, the other sites were also occupied with houses. It will not be possible for us to continue our excavations in the future until after the mosque and the houses have been expropriated.

Great works in masonry have been executed for repairing the columns and various parts of the temple. A wall has also been erected to enclose the monument.

Two vaulted drains have been constructed to allow the Nile water to enter the temple and leave it freely. This measure was necessary in order to remove the salts with which the soil and the buildings are impregnated and which, by their crystallization and dissolution every year, separate the molecules of which the edifice is composed.

All the earth extracted from the temple has been transported (at the expense of the inhabitants of Louxor) into the marshes to the north-east of the village. This measure will greatly improve the sanitary condition of that locality.

KARNAK. *Statues.* — Two gigantic statues have been removed from the temple of Karnak and will be placed in the Guizeh Museum. One of these is the statue of Seti II (XIXth Dynasty) in compact grit-stone and was placed in the Hypostyle hall under the remains of a pylon. It was covered with water every year. The other statue, discovered in 1892, is in rose-coloured synite stone and

was placed facing the great pylon. It bears the name of a scribe named Amen-Hotep belonging to the XVIIIth Dynasty.

**GEBELEIN (B).** *Excavations.* — Excavations here have resulted in nothing of importance. Some fragments of monuments of the XIth Dynasty and a stone bearing the cartouche of the king Khian are the only objects discovered.

**HASSAYA (B).** *Excavations.* — Our excavations here brought to light mummies of no interest belonging to a low period.

**KOM-OMBOS.** *Necropolis (B).* — We have discovered a large number of tombs of no interest belonging to a low period; also a large number of crocodile mummies (some of which are 5 metres long) in tombs resembling those of human mummies.

*Temple (T).* — The temple of Ombos is situated on the summit of a hill on the right bank of the Nile, 40 kilometres down-stream of Assouan. This hill was previously surrounded with water on all sides, but the right branch of the river is now entirely silted up.

As at Philæ, the front parts of the temple at Kom-Ombos were almost all situated on the river shore, but the stream carried them all away, and would certainly have destroyed the other monuments had I not taken the necessary measures to protect them.

A wall in unburnt brick, three sides of which (all well preserved) can still be seen. This wall enclosed the lands reserved for worship and for the priests. The great temple was in the middle, the front part facing the west. The mammise was to the north-west and the pylon to the south-west. Between these the remains of a *sakieh* which supplied the temple with water still exist. The great monument is composed of two temples joined in such a manner as to lie on the same axis, a unique thing in Egypt. The doors of the front part are double and the sanctuary to the south is dedicated to Sebek or Sobkou, while that to the north is dedicated to Haræris.

The sovereigns who took part in the construction and the embellishment of the temple of Ombos are Ptolemy VII who seems to have built the greater part, Ptolemy IX, Ptolemy X and Ptolemy XIII, as well as the Emperors Augustus, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Neron, Vespasien, Domitien, Antonin and even Commode, cartouches of which can be seen in the exterior edifices. It is certain that most of these western rulers were completely unaware of the existence of the small village of Ombos lost in Upper Egypt, but their names are engraved on the monuments and give us the date of the construction of these buildings. By the picturesqueness of the spot on which it rises, its singular architecture and the fineness of the sculptures which cover its walls and columns, the temple of Ombos particularly attracts the attention of the visitor.

Almost all the savants who travelled through Egypt have declared that this temple is sure to be ruined and this opinion seemed just for the river carried away a small part of the hill every year. But I resolved to do all I could to save this monument which is unique of its kind in the Nile valley, and on January 15th, 1893, excavations began. More than 12,000 cubic metres of earth were transported and thrown into the Nile in three months and all pieces of stone that had fallen in the middle of the edifice, but bearing no inscription, were employed in building a spur which to-day protects the whole of the ruins from the action of the current. Every column, cartouche and wall has been carefully consolidated, a work which was undertaken under my personal direction and lasted three months. This temple will be open to the public in the season 1893-1894. All we have to do in the future is to maintain the works of defense.

ASSOUAN (B). *Excavations in the necropolis.*—Excavations in the necropolis have led us to discover tombs of the VIth Dynasty containing objects of no great importance. We have unearthed (T) tombs already discovered but buried again under the sand.

SEHEL ISLAND (B). *Discoveries.*—We have here discovered the remains of a chapel dedicated to the goddess Anoukit.

#### ACQUISITIONS BY THE MUSEUM.

A very pretty scarabæus in green basalt of very careful workmanship.

Model of a small ancient house in two stories.

A great cynocephale, measuring 1m, 20, in lime-stone with an opening on the back in which were six small cynocephales of different materials (Tell-Mousteb, Lower Egypt) were found.

Two gold rings.

One gold chain with two gold medallions, one at each end, having the head of a Medusa, measuring 1m, 23.

Statuette in black granite representing a sitting person named Aah Hotep. The head of this statuette is missing.

Seven scarabæus of the XIIIth Dynasty.

Two gold earrings with a row of pearls (Greek-Roman period), two gold rings (same period), twenty heads in laster belonging to mummies of the Greek-Roman period (Balansourah, Upper Egypt).

A fragment of a bas-relief. Three women smelling lotus flowers, the colours of these latter are well preserved (Bersheh, Upper Egypt).



A statue in bronze representing the goddess Sati.

A small standing hippopotamus in white marble.

A small head pillow in blood stone bearing inscription in the name of Khorhapi.

A scarabæus of the king Raneb-Ka (III<sup>d</sup> Dynasty).

An ivory ball the diameter of which is 0m, 35 (Luxor).

A stela, Amenophis III worshipping before the god Horus. This stela is in burnt earth and has been moulded. We possess the fragment of another stela from the same mould.

Stela of the king Ousertasen III worshipping before two gods.

#### PROJECTS FOR 1894.

The works in the Luxor temple, already in an advanced state, cannot be continued next winter, the expropriation of properties surrounding it as well as those within its limits not having yet been completed. The Antiquities Department will bring all its efforts to bear on the left bank of the Nile and, if possible, repair the temples of Medinet Habou, Deir El Medinet, Gournah and the Ramesseum.

J. DE MORGAN, Director General.

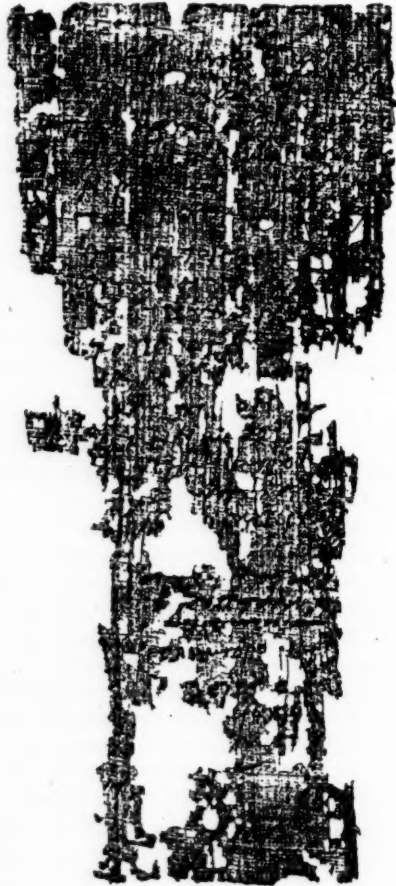
#### A LATE DISCOVERY FROM THE EGYPTIAN FAYOUM.

IN 1877 the first great discoveries of Greek papyri were made in the Fayoum, and thenceforward the Greek town of Arsinoë and its neighborhood has been the chief source whence papyri have made their way to the leading libraries of Europe. These consist chiefly of hundreds of fragments of papyri of accounts, deeds, royal edicts, and the like, particularly of Ptolemaic and Roman times, and covering the first 250 years of the Christian era.

Among the Fayoum papyri in the Berlin Museum, Dr. Krebs recently found an unpretentious looking piece about three and a-half by eight inches, containing twenty-four lines of Greek text, little thinking that it contained in those twenty-four lines enough to reconstruct one of the most important imperial edicts which the Roman government ever issued. In the time of the Emperor Decius (249-251 A. D.) an edict went forth commanding that any person suspected of being a Christian should appear before the local magistrates and prove his fidelity to the government by sacrificing in their presence to the gods. If he refused to sacrifice he was put to death. If, however, he obeyed, and went through the necessary ceremonies, he was freed and given a certificate officially signed, stating that he had done so. This certificate was called a *iibellus*

and the holder was called a *libellaticus*. No copy of a *libellus* has ever been found nor enough of the requirements of the imperial edict of Decius to render its restoration possible, until Dr. Krebs's recent discovery among the Fayoum papyri in the Berlin Museum.

The document has just been published by Dr. Krebs in the *Sitzungsberichte der Koeniglich Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin*, Vol. XLVIII, with an excellent photograph of the original. We copy the Greek text as given by Dr. Krebs in the above publication, and give also a translation made by Mr. J. H. Breasted in the *Biblical World*.





- Τοῖς ἐπὶ τῶν θυσιῶν ἤρη-  
 μένοις κώ(μης)¹ Ἀλεξ(άνδρου) Νήσου  
 παρὰ Αὐρήλ(ίου) Διογένου(ς) Σατα-  
 βούτος ἀπὸ κώ(μης) Ἀλεξάνδ(ρου)  
 5 Νήσου, ὡς λοβ,² οὐλ(ή)  
 ὀφρῦι δεξ(ιᾶ). Καὶ αἰεὶ  
 θύων τοῖς θεοῖς διετε-  
 λεσα καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ πα-  
 ροῦσιν ὑμεῖν κατὰ  
 10 τὰ προστετατα<sup>(sic)</sup>[γμέ]³-  
 να ἔθυσα [κα]ῖ ἐπ[. . .]  
 [.]·ι τῶν ἰ[ε]ρείων [· . .]  
 σάμην καὶ ἀξιώ ὄ[μας]  
 ὑποσημιάσασθαι.  
 15 Διευτυχεῖται.  
 Αὐρήλ(ιος) [Δι]ογένης ἐπιθ[έ(δωκα)].⁴  
 Αὐρήλ(ιος) σ . . ρ . . . [· . .]  
 θύοντα Μυσ[· . .]  
 . . . γωνος σεσ(ημείωμα?)  
 20 [Λα]⁵ Αὐτοκράτορο[ς] Καί[σαρος]  
 [Γα]ίου Μεσσίου Κ[ο]ίν[του]  
 [Τρ]αι[ανου] Δε[κ]ίου Εὐσ[ε]βοῦς  
 [Ε]ύτ[υχ]οῦς Σε[β]α[σ]τοῦ  
 Ἐπ[είφ] β⁻

The translation is line for line, indicating the lacunæ by . . . . .

To the supervisors of the sacrifices  
 of the village of Alexander's Island,\*  
 by Aurelius Diogenes (the son) of Satabus,  
 of the village of Alexander's  
 Island; about 72 years (old), a scar  
 over right eye-brow. And always  
 sacrificing to the gods I have  
 continued, and now in

\* The village of Alexander's Island is known as far back as the third century before Christ, and was located on an island in one of the lakes of the Fayoum.

your presence according to  
 the things commanded (us),  
 I have sacrificed and.....  
 .....of the beasts.....  
 .....and I call upon you  
 to bear witness.

I salute you,  
 I, Aurelius Diogenes have given it.  
 Aurelius.....  
 sacrificing.....  
 .....I bear witness.

Year one of Emperor Cæsar  
 Gaius Messius Quintus  
 Trajan Decius Pius  
 Felix Augustus  
 Epiphi 2.

By this discovery the long controversy as to exactly what a *libellus* was, is settled beyond all argument.

#### EGYPTIAN GRAMMAR.

- AN ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR OF THE ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LANGUAGE. By P. le Page Renouf. 3d edition. London: Bagster and Sons, 1893.  
 MANUEL DE LA LANGUE ÉGYPTIENNE. Par Victor Loret. Paris: E. Leroux, 1879.  
 AEGYPTISCHE GRAMMATIK. By Dr. A. Erman. Berlin: Reuther, 1893.

THREE grammars of the ancient Egyptian language have in a very brief period been recently issued from the press. They are in English, French and German, and bear testimony to the rise of a wide-spread interest in the ancient hieroglyphic literature. The work of Dr. Renouf, first published several years ago, has passed through three editions, with very little change. A few years since there was published, in parts, in Paris a comprehensive introduction to the Egyptian tongue by M. Victor Loret. The study of this ancient literature has long been pursued by French scholars. The work was dedicated to Gaston Maspero, the great master of this learning, and now Dr. Adolf Erman has issued in Berlin his expected Egyptian Grammar, one of a series of Archaic classics. A comparison of these three cannot but prove interesting.

First of all it may be noted that they afford an illustration of the different ways of regarding a subject by scholars in the three great modern languages. The English grammar is terse and clear. It

is just what a learner needs to guide his studies. Dr. Renouf is unquestionably one of the finest and most judicious of living Egyptologists. He has not made a show of his learning, but provided for the average student a very helpful work. The French Grammar is fuller; it is bright and well illustrated by tables and examples. It is not very different in theory to that in English. It is certainly an admirable work, for a beginner, and also for one who has made some advance. The German Grammar shows great erudition, but is far less lucid. There is a perplexing theorizing which confuses the young student. The writer has fallen into a common vice with German grammarians, laying down rules which in all probability would have brought no little astonishment to an ancient Egyptian, of which rules the exceptions sometimes appear to be in the majority, as though language was made for grammar, rather than grammar for language. Nevertheless, it is a very valuable and useful work and shows great research and care.

A sad confusion, to which Dr. Erman's grammar gives emphasis, has been introduced into our method of transliteration. The first letters of the alphabet, according to Renouf and Loret, are vowels. All along, until recently, scholars have so represented them. These Dr. Erman gives as consonants. The evidence for this alteration is far from satisfactory and the effect disastrous, and after all there is no probability that the new pronunciation is nearer to that of ancient Egypt than the one we are accustomed to. In the first volume of Beni Hassan, as issued by the Egypt Exploration Fund, the transliteration was given according to the new fashion from Germany. This called forth a strong and wide-spread protest, in consequence of which the editors in the second volume very wisely returned to the system in use for the past twenty years. In the German grammar there is apparent an attempt to torture this ancient language into classic grammatical forms. For example, there is an elaborate classification of the verbs. Dr. Renouf tells us, the Egyptian verb "has no tenses, moods, voices or conjugations. Even the personal endings, so indispensable to the Indo-European and even to the Semitic verbs, are foreign to it." And he is right. The fact is, as Dr. Renouf tells us in another place, "the actual Egyptian word taken by itself is no part of speech, but within the limits of the notion which it represents is potentially noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc." We have all heard of a certain grammarian who formed thirty-six tenses for the Hieroglyphic verb! Although very much may be learned by working through Dr. Erman's classification of verbs into bi-literal, second radical doubled, third radical weak, etc., with his groups of formations, nevertheless we doubt the

value of this way of putting things. The Egyptian sentence in form is not very unlike the English. Clear expression is found by the use of particles rather than accident.

The hieroglyphic language was in use at any rate for the purpose of inscription, for a lengthy period of time. It must have undergone much change. No one who has read some of the precepts of Ptah-hotep and then the tale of the Two Brothers, can have failed to observe the difference of style. Dr. Erman throughout his grammar distinguishes periods, the Old Egyptian, the Middle Egyptian, the Late Egyptian, etc. This greatly complicates the study, especially for the learner. In the English and French grammars the attention is confined to the last period. This is the simpler way. Then when progress has been made it is far less difficult to study the peculiarities of earlier and of later composition.

We are not ignorant of the boast of certain scholars "that the new science of Egyptian grammar as it has been created by the German grammatical school in the last fifteen years does not yet exist in English." Possibly not. And possibly the statement that it has been *created* is true. For it may be gravely questioned if any ancient Egyptian scholar would have recognized it. It undoubtedly is the result of research and ingenuity. It cannot but be the admiration of German erudition. But the value will be doubted by practical English students. And by English of course is meant those of the English tongue, Americans included. They do not care greatly for grammatical systematizing, except so far as it enables them to read and understand the wonderful ancient literature. There are many fine English scholars who would find it difficult to parse a single sentence according to the rules of Lindley Murray, but who nevertheless are well acquainted with the use of their own wonderful tongue. We are not so sure of the value of mastering an ingenious system of complicated grammatical forms. Our great object is to apprehend the meaning of what is written. If we can get at that we are satisfied. Let it not be thought that we undervalue erudition, or fail to see the excellence of Dr. Erman's work. But we are interested when looking at these three grammars at noting how characteristic they are of the peculiarities of national scholarship. Possibly to German thinkers the Berlin grammar towers above the others as the great pyramid over the small ones. We prefer the work in our language. Nevertheless we thank Dr. Erman for his work and have been much profited by going through it. Now our great need is a thoroughly good English Hieroglyphic Lexicon.

J. HUNT COOKE.

60, Coolhurst Road, London.

## THE NAME OF PHAROAH.

A RECENT number of the *Proceedings of the Society of Biblical Archaeology* contains a letter from President P. LePage Renouf on the derivation of the name Pharoah. M. Renouf maintains that the name Pharoah cannot be of Egyptian origin, but it is a purely Hebrew designation of the king of Egypt. A corresponding case is our use of the term Mandarin applied to certain Chinese officials, a word that does not exist in the Chinese language. He finds both etymological and historical substantiation for his opinion. The word *per aa* or rather *peru aau* is sometimes used to denote the king of Egypt. But the sign for *per*, according to Brugsch, is polyphonus and frequently has the value *bu*. The investigations of M. Renouf lead him to believe that *bu* was its regular value in divine and royal names. Moreover the name *pa ura aa* is a title given in the time of Ramases II. to *foreign* princes and only subsequently adopted by the Egyptian kings, especially those of foreign origin, such as Darius, Cambyses and the Ptolemies. It seems impossible, therefore, that the name Pharoah could have been thus derived. On the other hand, there exists ample basis for Hebraic derivation. The great variety of opinion that formerly prevailed concerning the meaning of the root *para'* in the opening words of the Song of Barak and Deborah, Judges 5:2, has given place to a general consensus in favor of the Septuagint "to lead." *pir'ah* occurs but twice, in Deut. 32:42, and in the above mentioned verse. Each passage is poetical and archaic, and in each the word clearly means "princes." Then, too, in Arabic we have a corresponding root affording like meaning. It is only strange that with these facts at hand we should have thought it at all necessary to go outside Semitic language for the etymology of Pharoah. The fact that the term Pharoah was not applied by the Egyptians to their kings until after the existence of foreign rulers among them is one of considerable significance from the view-point of the Hexateuchal analysis.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND AND ITS  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY FUND.

*To the Editor of Biblia:*

The price of the ATLAS, containing eight maps and valuable data, referred to in the April BIBLIA and elsewhere described in this number, will not exceed one dollar, and to our subscribers will,

I think, be placed at 75 cents. The annual meetings, in London, will be held in May, and the Annual Report will follow as early in the summer as possible. Miss Paterson writes that *Ahnas* went finally to press on April 9th. *Beni Hasan II* has now been distributed. Our American annual circular, and the request to "renew" subscriptions, will be dispatched to our members and friends in May.

The following subscriptions from March 24 to April 20 to the Egypt Exploration Fund are gratefully acknowledged:

G. F. Billings, Esq. . . . .	\$ 5.00	Mrs. Arthur W. Benson. . . . .	\$ 5.00
Carlos W. Shane, Esq. . . . .	5.00	Mrs. Thomas E. Tootle. . . . .	5.00
Rev. James Carter . . . . .	5.00	Prof. Angus Crawford . . . . .	5.00
Miss Elizabeth Almy Slade . . . . .	5.00	F. W. Porter, Esq. . . . .	5.00
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Albert Aub, Esq. . . . .	5.00	Enoch Lewis, Esq. . . . .	10.00

From March 24 to April 20 I have received, very thankfully, these subscriptions to the Archæological Fund:

Rev. James Carter . . . . .	\$ 5.00	W. A. Stewart, Esq. . . . .	\$ 5.00
The Very Rev. Dean E. A. Hoffman, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. . . . .	10.00	Mrs. James B. Ames . . . . .	5.00
Albert Aub, Esq. . . . .	5.00	Lewis A. Scott, Esq. . . . .	5.00
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WM. C. WINSLOW.

525 Beacon St., Boston, April 20, 1894.

#### PALESTINE EXPLORATION FUND.

AFTER all the delay which I have more than once mentioned in these pages, the firman has been granted, and the almost overpowering news has been received that excavations are to begin at once at Jerusalem, and continue for two years. No details of the plan have as yet reached me, and the Secretary wrote immediately to give us the good news. I can only print here the official intimation which appeared in the London papers:

"The chairman of the committee of this society, Mr. James

Glaisher, has received a letter from the foreign office informing him that a firman has been granted by the Sultan, conveying permission for two years to excavate at Jerusalem, on certain conditions, similar to those under which other firmans have been issued. The committee will, therefore, be able to resume the excavations which proved so successful under Sir Charles Warren (then Lieut. Warren) in the years 1867-1870. The work has been entrusted to Mr. Frederick Jones Bliss, who has lately concluded the examination of the mound called Tell el Hesy, the account of which, under the title of 'A Mound of Many Cities,' has just appeared. He is already in Jerusalem, and will commence proceedings without delay."

One of the first thoughts which arise is that so extensive a permission shows a great change on the part of the Sultan. The Lachish firman was for six weeks only, and the Turkish official whose presence was necessary before work could begin, did not appear until five of these six weeks had passed. This showed extreme reluctance on the part of the government, and it is not strange that Mr. Flinders Petrie, accustomed to the official sanction in Egyptian work, should give up his position. The firman was extended, however, and Mr. Bliss took up the work and carried it to a successful result.

Now we have a firman for two years given, after great delay to be sure, but for a generous term, and it will be most gratefully received and utilized.

Perhaps some may have expected another place to be named, but there can be no doubt of the wisdom which has designated Jerusalem, for the city is being renewed so rapidly that extensive excavations will soon become impossible. Let them be done at once, then, and at a later day Shechem and other places which have been thought of may have due attention.

It would be too much to say that this is evidence of a full change of attitude toward excavations on behalf of the Sultan, but I was assured last summer by a Jerusalem Effendi that the feeling had changed and that such work would be no longer opposed.

Those who are excavating on the sites of Babylon and Persepolis report to the same effect and the University of Pennsylvania feels that it has been handsomely treated by the Sultan.

Of course the question of funds for this Jerusalem work arises at once, and I am hoping that Americans will see to it that their countryman Bliss is encouraged in the undertaking. Reports of his work will appear in the Quarterly Statements sent to subscribers of \$2.50 and upward.

At the recent meeting of the American Oriental Society, Presi-



dent Gilman of Johns Hopkins called attention to the fact that the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Edward Robinson was about to occur, and suggested that some appropriate notice of it might be taken by the Oriental Society and Union Theological Seminary. It is certainly to be desired that the marvelously successful work of this pioneer of Palestine exploration should be duly recognized.

Since my last report the following subscriptions have been welcomed and forwarded :

Rev. J. T. Barber . . . . .	\$10 00	Prof. J. W. Beardslee . . . . .	\$2 50
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Wellesley College . . . . .	5 00	E. F. Billings . . . . .	5 00
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THEODORE F. WRIGHT,

42 Quincy St., Cambridge, Mass.

U. S. Secretary.

#### BOOK REVIEW.

IS MOSES SCIENTIFIC? FIRST CHAPTER OF GENESIS TESTED BY LATEST DISCOVERIES OF SCIENCE. By Rev. P. E. Kipp.

We took up this book at first with some misgivings. Books of this character are apt to try to prove too much. There is no doubt, however, but that it is necessary to reconcile the discoveries of geology, archæology, astronomy, etc., with the Mosaic six days, and to bring the facts of science into harmony with the teachings of Scripture. This has been attempted a great many times, from the days of Chalmers, whose scheme of reconciliation was published in 1804, down to the present day, and by men who had more religious zeal than scientific knowledge.

It is true, the Bible can stand alone without human aid. But whenever science proves a helpmeet to the Bible, it fulfills its highest purpose, giving sacred truth a firmer hold on the world of beings whose faith needs support from every source within its range.

We do not all believe with Herbert Spencer that the universe is the outcome of "a change from an indefinite, incoherent homo-

geneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity through continuous differentiation and integrations." Science has brought to light laws of forces, movements, and systems, among material things, and laws of progress in individual life, the kingdoms of life, and the earth's history, and it tends to establish the unity of all in one plan. On some things in Genesis science can speak with as much assurance as can revelation.

Mr. Kipp has endeavored to bring out the whole truth of Genesis and the whole truth of science upon the same subjects, and place them side by side. The author is evidently well posted in scientific thought, and he follows the latest authorities like Dawson, Dana, Winchell, Wright and LeConte, and he also relies upon the original language of Genesis, and not translation, as he believes that the Bible is not always to be construed in its literal sense. Mr. Kipp writes in a brisk, breezy style, and his work will rank as one of the best on the subject. We doubt not, however, but that it will meet with some adverse criticism, owing to some of the author's very liberal statements.

(New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co. 12mo, pp. 239. Price \$1.25).

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ANCIENT SHIPS. By Cecil Torr, M.A.

The ancient ships referred to in this work are those used in the Mediterranean between 1000 B. C. and 1000 A. D. There have been a good many works on the subject, mostly careless compilations, and founded upon very slender knowledge of the subject. Mr. Torr's is the first really scientific and accurate work on the subject. Nearly two hundred ancient writers are quoted and verified, and the references are given in the original Greek and Latin. A full account is given of the various kinds of ships, the materials from which they were constructed, the structure of the hull, the rigging, flags, lights, ship's boat, etc.

While Prof. Torr acknowledges that modern books on the subject, beginning with a work, "De Re Navalis," published in 1536, have been useful in directing his study, he denies any value, on the whole, to their conclusions. Until within recent years authors who took up this theme had a very narrow round of ancient authorities to deal with. But in 1834 a number of slabs were unearthed in the Piræus, which proved to be inventories of the Athenian dock-yards. What could be deciphered of these inscriptions was of great value. For example, they showed that the first departure of the Athenians

from the general model of a warship with three banks of oars was about 431 B. C., when four-banked ships were built, followed some years later with ships of five banks. An inscription also substantiated the statement, previously incredible, that ships with thirty banks of oars were not unknown.

The art of rowing can first be discerned upon the Nile. Boats with oars are represented in the earliest pictorial monuments of Egypt, dating from about 2500 B. C. The military enterprises of the kings of the XVIIIth and XIXth dynasties led to the consideration of fleets, both on the Red Sea and the Mediterranean. Herodotos and Diodorus both mention the fleet of long vessels, or ships of war, fitted out by Sesostris on the Arabian Gulf. They were four hundred in number; and there is every reason to believe that the trade, and the means of protecting it by ships of war, existed there at least as early as the XIIth dynasty, about 2000 years before our era. The earliest Egyptian drawings show boats constructed of sawn planks, and having sails as well as numerous oars. So far as can be learned from ancient sculptures, the galleys of the Mediterranean at the dawn of civilization appear to have been open, at least in the middle portion; to have been built with keel, ribs, and planking, and to have been strengthened cross-wise by the numerous benches on which the rowers sat. In the contemporary relief representing a battle fought in the Mediterranean about 1000 B. C. the Egyptian war-ships have from twelve to twenty-two rowers apiece. Some of the war galleys on the Nile were furnished with forty-four oars, twenty-two being represented on each side; which, allowing for the steerage and prow, would require their total length to be about 120 feet.

The earliest powers having efficient fleets were the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, Persians and Greeks; the latter, according to Thucydides, having fleets as early as the beginning of the seventh century B. C. Two-banked war ships were in use in Phœnicia about 700 B. C. as we find from Assyrian sculptures, and Herodotos states that three-banked war-ships were built in Egypt about 600 B. C. For more than two hundred years the three-banked ships were the largest war-ships afloat. Pliny states that ships of four, five, and six banks were first built at Chalcedon and Salamis and Syracuse respectively; and then Alexander the great made the advance to ten banks. A whole fleet of seven-banked ships was built by Alexander on the Euphrates in 323 B. C. A sixteen-banked ship was in the Macedonian fleet, and her arrival in the Tiber in 167 B. C. was a memorable event.

War-ships of still greater size are ascribed to Ptolemy Philadel-

phos and Ptolemy Philopator, who ruled Egypt from 285 to 247 B. C., and from 222 to 204 B. C., respectively. The dimensions of one of the great merchant ships employed in carrying corn from Egypt to Italy about 150 A. D., was 180 feet long, while her breadth was slightly more than a fourth of her length, and her draft was forty-three feet and a half. The well-known dimensions in the Hebrew version of the legend of the flood, 450 feet in length, 75 feet broad, and 45 feet in depth, apparently belong to the ark that has been introduced there under Egyptian influence, and not to the ship that has been implicitly retained there with other features of the Babylonian versions. The earlier Babylonian version in the inscriptions states that the depth of the ship was the same as the breadth. The authors of the Septuagint had every means of ascertaining the exact sense of the word *tēbāh*, or *ark*, since it was of Egyptian origin; and they translated it by the word *kibotos*, or *chest*. This was an epithet of Apameia in Phrygia, and upon coins of that city the ark of Noah is represented as a rectangular chest.

But little is known of the tonnage of ancient ships. Some of the largest merchant ships, however, were 250 tons and over. About 40 A. D. the Vatican obelisk and its pedestal were brought from Egypt to Italy in a ship which must have been over 1,300 tons. Pine, cypress and cedar were used in making the hulls, oak was used in the keels, and in the inside of the hull, pine, elm, ash, mulberry, lime, and acacia were employed. The seams were calked by filling them with tow and other packing, and protected with a coat of tar or wax.

In every age and every district of the ancient world the method of rigging ships was substantially the same; and this method is first depicted by the Egyptians. Their ships on the Red Sea about 1250 B. C., had one mast with two yards, and carried one large square sail. The sail used generally to be made of linen. The genuine anchor with a pair of arms was reckoned among the inventions of Anacharsis, about 600 B. C.

This book of Mr. Torr's shows a wide reading, and treats of the character of ships themselves. It is but a portion, however, of a complete history of shipping for 2,000 years, which he hopes some day to complete. The reader will find in this book an immense amount of information to be found nowhere else. It is illustrated with eight plates.

(Cambridge University Press, 1894. New York: Macmillan & Co., 66 Fifth Avenue. pp. 139. Price \$3.00).

There has recently been issued from the press of Messrs. Rad-

habas Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers and Publishers, Bombay, a small duodecimo volume, entitled "The Orion, or Researches into the Antiquity of the Vedas," by Bal Tangadhar Tilak, B.A., LL.B., Law Lecturer in Plerder, Poona.

This little book will no doubt create a sensation among scholars. Upon astronomical data recorded in Vedic literature, the author considers that the age of the Rig-Veda cannot be less than 4000 years before Christ, and that the express records of early Hindu antiquity point back to 6000 before Christ.

Tilak's method consists in carefully sifting the astronomical statements of the two most characteristic strata of Vedic literature, the period of the hymns, and the period of the so-called Brahmanas, the time when the formal Vedic sacrifices were developed and rigidly defined, and he proves conclusively that the vernal equinox of the earliest period, the period of the Rig-Veda, was in the constellation of Orion, *i. e.*, 4500 years ago, while in the second period the vernal equinox had receded to the Pleiades, pointing with equal certainty to about 2500 B. C.

The strength of Mr. Tilak's investigation lies in the conclusive proof which he adduces.

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#### ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

The origin of the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia is a question which has long perplexed the student of ethnology. The numerous Australian idioms seem all related to each other, but have no affinity with any other linguistic family.

In a paper recently read before the Victoria Institute by John Fraser, LL.D., F.R.S., on "The Origin of the Australian Race," the author considers:

1. The Australian indigenes are of the Hamite race.
2. The original seat of the Hamites was the land of Chaldæa, on the lower course of the Euphrates and Tigris.
3. At a very early period the Hamites spread themselves eastwards and occupied the northern shores of the Persian Gulf, probably as far as the Indus; these are the Eastern Ethiopians of Herodotus. To the west they occupied the habitable parts of Arabia, and the land of Canaan, and the valley of the Nile; these are the Western Ethiopians. Both of these divisions I shall call the pure Hamites of the Dispersion, for up to the time of that catastrophe, they seem to have dwelt united in their own territories, and in peace.

4. After the Dispersion, the Chaldæan lands under the topographical names of Sumir and Akkad and at a later time of Babylonia, were the scene of many changes of rule and population which caused a strange mixture there of the blood and languages of Hamites and Shemites, Aryans and Turanian Scyths.
5. About 1545 B. C., the whole country was overrun and taken possession of by Arabians who established a dynasty.
6. The waves of conquest and convulsion which had swept over these lands previously, and especially this last conquest by the Arabians, had the effect of driving out from Babylonia, in successive streams, considerable portions of its conglomerate populations which I shall call mixed Kushites; these streams flowed both to the east and to the west, but principally, as I think, eastwards into India, a portion of which was already occupied by the pure Hamites, the half-brothers of these Kushite immigrants. These Hamites and Kushites are the aboriginal races of India.
7. The later Aryan conquerors, on entering India, found these aboriginals in possession, and after a fierce struggle, drove them into the mountain fastnesses of the Himalayas and the Deccan.
8. This Aryan conquest and subsequent movements in the Indian Peninsula made the aboriginal black races (such portions of them as could not remain either as subjects or in security among the mountains) move farther on into the Eastern Peninsula, from which, in course of time, being still impelled by movements of races in that quarter, they passed into the East Indian Islands and Australia.

These propositions, if they can be maintained, would prove that the blacks of Australia and the blacks of Africa, although now far apart, are of the same origin, and that their remote ancestors once occupied the same territory at the head of the Persian Gulf.

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The Rev. Dr. W. C. Winslow, on nomination by Sir J. William Dawson, F. R. S., of Montreal, has been elected a corresponding member of the Nova Scotia Historical Society. Sir William is a true son of Nova Scotia, and some of the Massachusetts Winslows of the last century helped to build up that Province.



Mr. E. W. Blatchford writes to Dr. Winslow from Luxor, Egypt, as follows: "I appreciate your constant interest in the Egypt Exploration Fund, and allow me again to thank you for your kind introductory note to M. Naville. We enjoyed a deeply interesting visit to him to-day at his work at Deir-el-Bahri. Our felucca early carried us across the Nile to where our donkeys awaited us. After a visit to the Temple of Kurnah, and to those of the most interesting of the Tombs of the Kings, we left our party and took rest with lunch, and with our donkey boys as guides we descended the winding mountain valley, and an hour's ride brought us to M. Naville's offices, surrounding a court, on the gateway of which floated the flag, 'Egypt Exploration Fund'—a welcome sight. Back of this, on the edge of the cliff, whose perpendicular walls rise a thousand feet above him, M. Naville, with his staff of surveyors, draughtsmen, copyists and inspectors, and a gang of over two hundred Arabs, is uncovering this wonderful terraced temple which the warrior Queen Hatasu designed some sixteen hundred years before our era. With kind interest, M. Naville and members of his staff conducted us through the excavated rooms. Already several discoveries make this excavation unique in the history of Egyptian work, and the forthcoming volume of the Egypt Exploration Fund will be one of rare attraction to the many scientists who watch these developments.

Only study of the historic relations of this nation, and personal observation of the work of exploration reveals the real value of this branch of archæological science. Before this trip I had hardly appreciated the great value of the Monuments of Egypt as illustrating and confirming Old Testament History and Prophecy. I sincerely hope that the support of the Fund may be continued, and its means largely increased."

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At the March meeting of the Victoria Institute Prof. Prestwich, F.R.S., read a paper on "A Possible Cause for the Origin of the Tradition of the Flood."

In it the author described at considerable length the various phenomena which had come under his observation during long years of geological research in Europe and the coasts of the Mediterranean. Among these he specially referred to having found the flints of the drift to be of two classes, one with bones of animals, carved, and interspersed with the remains of man, and the other, which he termed the Rubble-drift, containing bones of animals of all ages and kinds in vast heaps. He cited the confirmatory opin-



ions on this point of Prof. Geikie, F.R.S., a member of the Institute, and drew special attention to the geological surroundings of these strange deposits, and the manner in which the bones were found. He then referred to phenomena in regard to Raised Sea Beaches, and the constant occurrence of "Head," the large masses of transported rock, loam and Loess, covering the high plains in Southern Russia, and the Ossiferous Breccias in various localities. From the circumstances attending these and their surroundings he said he had been forced to the conclusion that all their phenomena were "only explicable upon the hypothesis of a widespread and short submergence followed by early re-elevation, and this hypothesis satisfied all the important conditions of the problem," which forced one to recognize that there had been a submergence of continental dimensions. The age of Man was held to be divided into Palæolithic and Neolithic, and he considered rightly so. He concluded by suggesting that thus there seemed cause for the origin of a tradition of a flood.

The paper was followed by reference to a communication from Sir W. Dawson, F.R.S., who welcomed the paper as confirming his conclusion come to on geological and palæontological grounds of a physical break in the anthropic age. The evidence for this was afforded by the cave remains and from a vast quantity of other sources.

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The Museum at Gizeh contains a vast accumulation of the antiquities which have rewarded the assiduous explorations made in Egypt of late years, and antiquarians have naturally been anxious that the structure in which they are placed should be placed in a safe condition, as it is now of most inferior and unsafe condition. In it has been placed a vast amount of material which could never be replaced, and much of which has been but superficially studied and described. It will, therefore, be a matter of congratulation to scholars at large, and to Bible students particularly, to know that the finances of Egypt, under English nursing, have sufficiently improved to permit of an appropriation of \$500,000 to construct a proper and fire-proof building, in which existing treasures can be stored, and which will also accommodate those which are sure to reward the explorations now going on. The care of records and antiquities of unquestioned value is a duty which rests heavily upon the present generation, and we are glad to note every evidence of a proper recognition of that responsibility. Much as the physical sciences depend on progressive inventions and discoveries, we can by no means afford to neglect the records of the past.

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37 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON, W. C.

The Egypt Exploration Fund was founded in 1883, under the Presidency of the late Sir Erasmus Wilson, for the purpose of promoting historical investigation in Egypt by means of systematically conducted explorations; particular attention being given to sites which may be expected to throw light upon obscure questions of history and topography, such as those connected with the mysterious "Hyksos" Period, the district of the Hebrew Sojourn, the route of the Exodus, and the early sources of Greek art. The work is conducted on the principle of careful examination of all details, and the preservation of objects discovered. These objects are of supreme value and interest, inasmuch as they illustrate the international influences of Egyptian, Greek, Assyrian, and Syrian styles; afford reliable data for the history of comparative art; reveal ancient technical processes; and yield invaluable examples of art in metal, stone and pottery. The metrological results are also of the highest importance, some thousands of weights having already been found.

Since the establishment of the Fund in 1883, explorers have been sent out every season; two and sometimes three, conducting excavations in different parts of the Delta. Each year has been fruitful in discoveries. Much has been done towards the restoration of the ancient topography of Lower Egypt. The sites of famous cities have been identified; the Biblical Pithom-Succoth, the city of Goshen, the Greek Naukratis, and Daphnæ (identical with the Biblical *Tahpanhes*), have been discovered; statues and inscriptions, papyri, and beautiful objects in bronze and other metals, as well as in porcelain and glass, have been found; new and unexpected light (not less momentous, or likely to produce less effect on contemporary criticism, than the discoveries of Dr. Schliemann in Greece and Asia) has been cast upon the ancient history of the Hebrews; the early stages of the Route of the Exodus have been defined, and its direction determined; three most important chapters in the history of Greek art and

Greek epigraphy have been recovered from the ruins of Naukratis, Daphnæ, and Bubastis; and, lastly, a series of archaeological surveys of the Delta have been made, most of the larger mounds having been measured and planned.

Excavations have been carried on principally at the following sites:

1883.—*Tel-el-Maskhuta*, in the Wady Tumilat, discovered to be Pithom-Succoth, one of the "store-cities" built by the forced labor of the Hebrew colonists in the time of the Oppression. This discovery and its results are described by the explorer, Dr. Naville, in his Memoir entitled "The Store-City of Pithom," in which the route of the Exodus is laid down.

1884.—*San* (the Tanis of the Septuagint and the Greek historians, the Zoan of the Bible). This excavation and its results are described by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, in the Memoir entitled "Tanis, Part I."

1885.—*Tell Nebireh*, in the Western Delta, discovered to be Naukratis. This excavation and its results are described by Mr. W. M. F. Petrie, in the Memoir entitled "Naukratis, Part I.," by Mr. Ernest A. Gardner, Director of the English School at Athens, in "Naukratis, Part II."

Also, *Saft-el-Henneh*, discovered to be the town of Goshen, capital of the ancient district of that name. This excavation and its results are described by Dr. Naville, in the Memoir entitled "Goshen, and the Shrine of Saft-el-Henneh."

1886.—*Tell Defenneh*, the Biblical "Tahpanhes" and the "Daphnæ" of the classical historians; also *Tell Nebeskeh*, site of the ancient city of "Am," a dependency of Tanis. These excavations and their results are described by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie, and his coadjutor, Mr. F. Llewellyn Griffith, in a Memoir entitled "Daphnæ," included in "Tanis, Part II."

1887.—*Tell-el-Yahudiyyeh*, an ancient Jewish settlement, now shown to be the City of Onias described by Josephus. Memoir entitled "Onias," by Dr. Naville.

1889-90.—*Tell Basta*, the Pi-Beseth of the Bible and Bubastis of the Greeks. Dr. Naville located the precise site of this

once magnificent red granite temple, and disinterred its grand ruins, abounding in superb monolithic shafts, massive architraves, sculptured blocks, broken colossal, bas-relief groups, etc., inscribed with valuable hieroglyphic texts. The inscriptions touching the Pyramid era, Hyksos kings, and the warlike XVIIIth Dynasty (that of Thothmes) are of absorbing interest to the historian, while the inscriptions relating to the period of Joseph are of thrilling interest to every student of the Bible. "Bubastis, Part I," by Dr. Naville. "Part II," to appear in the Spring of 1893.

1890-91.—*Ahnas-el-Medineh*, the Hanes of the Bible and Heracleopolis of the Greeks. Its mounds were excavated by Dr. Naville. Memoir to appear.

1891-3.—*Tell Mokdam* and *Deir el-Bahari* (Thebes). The latter is a most important place for explorative labors.

1890-3.—*The Archaeological Survey of Egypt*, for which a special fund is provided; under the charge of Messrs. Percy Newberry, Buchman, J. E. Newberry and Carter. This work is of incomparable importance in many ways, and, in view of the wholesale and irreparable destruction of sculptures by Arabs, tourists and dealers in "Antiques," needs to be pushed vigorously forward. The famous tombs of *Beni Hasan* were thoroughly explored in '90-'92, and in '92-'93 the historic antiquities from *Beni Hassan* southward will be surveyed, traced, photographed, copied, etc. The tombs at *El Bersheh* having been exhaustively surveyed, the Survey officials proceeded to *Tel el-Amarna*, the scene of the discovery of the famous tablets. Dr. Winslow outlined the purpose of the survey in BIBLIA for

November, 1890; and in January 1892, he described some of the "results" at *Beni Hasan*. A "Special Extra Report," illustrated, edited by Miss Edwards, published in December, 1891, treated of the work there accomplished. The first memoir of the Survey is a quarto with thirty-one beautiful plates and illustrations (four in colors), treating of the sculptures and pictures of *Beni Hasan*, in which the social and business life of men, 2500 B. C., is richly depicted, and the facial types afford an ethnographical study, very valuable and altogether unique. A volume on *El Bersheh*, or at least one on *Tel el-Amarna*, will be published. Special circulars relating to the Survey may be had from Dr. Winslow.

The foregoing outlines the most important labors of the Fund. An annual quarto volume with elaborate illustrations and photographs, is published. All donors or subscribers of not less than \$5.00 receive this volume of the season and annual report; previous volumes are \$5.00 each. See the advertisement elsewhere. The Survey volume of the season is sent to all subscribers or donors of not less than \$5.00 to the Survey. Said Dr. W. Hayes Ward, editor, in *The Independent*, "The annual volumes published are abundant remuneration to the subscribers of five dollars." Three hundred men of the highest rank in education, theology, letters, business and public life—among them eighty-nine university or college presidents—have subscribed to the American Branch of the Fund. For circulars and all information address the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, for the United States, Rev. W. C. Winslow, 525 Beacon street, Boston.

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  2. THE RECOVERY OF THE SYNAGOGUE OF GALILEE, BY SIR CHARLES WILSON.—Ruins of many of these structures still stand in Galilee. They have all been planned and sketched, and are found to be of considerable architectural pretensions. As one consequence of this work, the building in which Christ taught the people could now be reconstructed.
  3. THE SURVEY OF WESTERN PALESTINE.—This work, occupying ten years in all, was carried out by Major Conder, R. E., and Lieut.-Col. Kitchener, R. E. Before it was undertaken, many parts of Palestine were a *terra incognita*—some names were filled in conjecturally, and 360 Scripture places remained unknown. But now we possess a map, on the scale of one inch to the mile, as beautifully and accurately executed as the Ordnance map of England.
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  5. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF PALESTINE, BY PROF. E. HULL, F. R. S.—The geological facts here brought forward throw new light on the route of the Exodus, and afford conclusive proof that the Cities of the Plain are not under the waters of the Dead Sea.
- These paragraphs will give the reader some little—very little—idea of the Society's work in the past. Before us lies work not less important.
6. EXCAVATIONS AT JERUSALEM are carried on from time to time as opportunity permits, and recorded in the *Quarterly Statement*, as also are all discoveries made during alterations in and outside the city.
  7. THE SURVEY ON THE EAST OF JORDAN, where scores of Scripture sites remain to be fixed, and where the country is even more thickly strewn with ruins than on the western side, is to be resumed when permission can be obtained. It was amid the ruins of Dibon, by the brook Arnon, that the Moabite Stone was found in 1868, and at Amman Major Conder discovered the Sassanian monument which is described in his book, "Heth and Moab," as well as an immense number of rude stone monuments. It is confidently believed that a complete survey of this region would lead to very important discoveries.

In the course of the Survey, 173 of the missing Biblical sites were recovered and fixed.



8. INQUIRY INTO MANNERS AND CUSTOMS, PROVERBS, LEGENDS, TRADITIONS, &c.—Readers of Dr. Thomson's "The Land and the Book," or the Rev. J. Neil's "Palestine Explored," will know what vivid light is often thrown upon whole classes of Scripture Texts by the accurate observation of the customs of the people. Yet no inquiry of this sort has ever been carried out systematically over the entire country. The Committee have made arrangements for conducting a scientific examination into all these points by means of questions drawn up with the assistance of the President of the Archæological Society, the Director of the Folk-Lore Society, the Secretary of the Bible Society, and others. †

It cannot be too strongly urged that no time should be lost in pursuing the explorations, for the vandalism of the East, and the newly imported civilization of the West, together, are fast destroying what ever records of the past lie exposed.

All subscriptions for the Palestine Exploration Fund should be sent to Prof.

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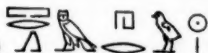
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